NEW YEAR'S DAY.

A volume might be written about New Year's J. Astronomically, historically, poetically, it is l of interest. We are nearer the sun by three d of summer; and yet it is cold weather. Our ders can doubtless ascertain the reason, if they do ders can doubtless ascertain the reason, it they do already by ow it, by inquiring of their children, o are possing their studies at school. Histori-ty, its curious customs, its religious character— ng the feast of the Circumcision—and its ancient ge, are topics of interest. Poetically, its ge-ty, friendly influences, and its universal welcome, e long been celebrated. The Ro nans, in the time Nums, dedicated the day to Janus, who presided the new year, and they then sacrificed to the able-faced god, who looked back upon the past a same time that he scanned the future. They ofred him a cake of sifted meal, with incerse, salt d wine, and it was also a custom among them. all who were engaged in art or trade, to do hing in their calling on this day, that they ght secure good fortune for the rest of the year. en the poets composed a few lines tor a similar pose. All old grudges and ill humor were laid de on this occasion, and an angry word was not bwed to pass their lips. Modern Christians might low this example, and be the better for it. n our religious calendar it is the octave of the

tivity, and came to be honored as such be fourth century. At first, however, its ob-vance was attended with fasting and humiliation, an intended contrast to the revelry and freedom alged in by the heathen. For seven centuries s a good authority, were of a severe and peniten-New Year sermons of the Christian preachers, character, and not till afterwards did they asa more cheerful aspect, nor did the octave e its place with the regular holidays of the Among the Saxons, the day was honored at an

ly period with great merrymaking, and the cusm still remains with their descendants. The nglish antiquarians have preserved full accounts the manner in which it has been observed in their untry; and they are curious and amusing. Preats, masques, music and drinking marked the rem of the holiday. Brand extracts from an old r of 1570, a few lines which convey a correct of the manners prevalent on New Year's day at

of the manners prevalent on New Year's dit period:

The next tothis is New Year's day, Whereon to every triende They costly presents in do bring.

And New Year's gift do seade. These giftes the husband gives his write And father eke the childe, And maister on his men bestows The like with favour milde; And good beginning of the year They wishe and wishe againe, According to the ancient guise Of heathen people vaine. These eight days doth none require His dettes of any man:
Their tables do they furnish out, With Al the meate they can; With marchpaynes, tarts and oustards great They drink with sating eyes; They rowie and reveil, feede and feaste As merry all as pyes—As if they would at the entrance of This new years has to dis; fot would they have their belles fuil, and annotent triends alite.

Until late in the last century, if the custom does not et exist, the bells in London rang in the new year. n Scotland the children in many places go about from loor to door, begging for bread and cheese, which hey call nog-money, and they do so in the following

, toe, have our customs, such as they are, but re fast forgetting many of those which prevailed on 'ew Year's day among the founders of this city, ad in the other Dutch settlements of New York. The day was always religiously observed, in part, sermon being preached by the Dominio in the look : and the annual ordination of elders and deacons took place immediately afterwards with great olemnity. After the service, if on a week day, the isiting commenced among relations and friends. The clergyman, attended by his consistory, proceed-The ciergyman, attended by his coasistory, proceed-it to the houses of the members of his congrega-tion, particularly to those of the poor and pious bethren, to wish them the compliments of the asson. These were expressed in terms which have smoothly enough from the lips of such as Romeya or Livingston, but would break the jaw of

the politest Yankee of our acquaintance:ich wesse u een geluksnigh Nieuwjeer God's genadigen segen den lichaem ende ziele. The salutation being duly acknowledged, and its pious wishes reciprocated, a cake was presented to each of the visiters, one of a large size being always erepared for the Dominie. Wine was also offered, but partaken of slightly. These cakes were baked many days previously, the materials being sent to the baker's shop; they were well filled with cara-way seed, and every family had large quantities of them ready for distribution. It was considered true politeness to accept a New Year's cake, and the conequence was, that what with large pockets and much civility, a gentleman carried away almost as many cakes as in his absence his wife had given way. .The Dominies often had to walk home to get rid of their loads before they could finish their

Ladies did not visit each other on New Year's lay; but as intimate friends, they frequently met ogether in the evening.

The day, however, was a genuine holiday for the hildren, the poor and the slaves. At daylight the lamor, and crowds of urchins rushed up the stoops, exclaiming "New Year!" "New Year!" To each of these was given a small cake, and in some realthy families it was the custom to bestow coppers or pennies a sides. This rush was all over at soon. The black servants then commenced their faits to the friends of their masters and mistresses. ssing through the gates or cellar doors, and aking their appearance in the parlor. They reved cakes also, and usually a dram, and were arry enough before night. It was also customary or the young people of the better sort to drive out the evening a short distance into the country, mbining a sleigh ride, a supper and a ball. One rery singular privilege was permitted the blacks, ighting. At every corner groups of darkies might be seen betting on their favorite birds, adjusting their gaffs and watching their exploits in the ring. Te have been told that as persons were returning om church they were often obliged to pass through rowds engaged in this amusement, the snow under heir feet being crimsoned with the blood of the

alf a centary, customary for the officers of the nilitia to turn out in uniform, and, preceded by a and of music, to call upon the heads of the State nd city government, and their resident commandof officers. This adds great additional galety to he day. In our own city the giving of New Year's akes, and the flocking of children to our doors for annies, no longer prevail. But there is a tremenes rush of the population to make their annual sits. In the Reformed Datch church there is still morning service, but the Daminies remain at home nd receive, instead of visiting, their friends. Shades Megapolerels and Van Flierden, what a change MORNING EDITION-THURSDAY JANUARY 1, 1857.

aum for the improvement of the Central Park and to pay the deficiencies to the employes for services readered. I look upon this omission as tantameunt to an abandonment of this great work, which, siter a cost to the Corporation and to individuals of several million dollars in the purchase of the land, will be worse than foily. As I have stated upon another occasion, the park must be improved or the land sold, and one or the other should be done forthwith. The many reasons which naturally suggest themselves in opposition to the proposed abandonment of this nark cannot be test forth in this communication for want of time, but will present themselves to every intelligent person set determined to keep this chy within its present limit as to opposition and progress.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

Councilman Sway receand said that he amonosed this

to every intelligent person rot determined to keep this chy within its present limit as to population and progress.

Councilman Ewan rose and said that he supposed this veto would take the usual course, but he wished to embrace that opportunity to memark that the object of excluding \$2,000,000 from the tax levy bill was to preven the norman agement of the Central Park.

Councilman Gaza, mithruping the speaker, asked for the veto to take the usual course.

Councilman Saxar resumed his remarks—He said that the basis of the action of the Common Council was to prevent that park from getting into improper hands, and by reason of that fact a great many honest mee connected with the government as employés, had been delayed in the reception of money which was due to them, and which could not be paid except upon an appropriation having been made. In conclusion, Mr. Swan said that upon the Mayor of New York rested the responsibility of not paying men that to which they were entitled for their labor, for the simple reason that be was determined to use his personal will, and override not only the action of the Common Council, but what was esteemed to be correct by nine teaths of the community who had paid attention to the subject.

The Board concurred with the Board of Aldermen in motion requesting the Union Ferry Company to return to the system of commentation.

Councilman Swax moved the following resolution, in a few appropriate remarks, saying that it expressed his honest conviction:—

Whereas, Benjamin F, Pinckney, Esq., has discharged the duties of paysiding officer of this Board during the year 1856 with marked ability, thereby meriting the approval of the marked ability, thereby meriting the approval of the ast proved the fill the base of the Board of Councilmen be, and they are hereby rendered to Benjamin F. Pinckney, Esq., to the uniform promptitude energy and countresy which have se eminently characterized the discharge of his official duties as its presiding officer.

Councilmen Philippe, Taylor, Warner and othe

as its presiding officer.

Councilmen Philips, Taylor, Warner and others supported the motion is elequent speeches.

It was adopted by every member except one—Councilman Waugh—who gave an emphatic "no."

BINJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, Esq., then rose and spoke as

ported the motion in elequent speeches.

It was adepted by every member except one—Councilmsn Waugh—who gave an emphatic "no."

Bisstams F. Pinckser, Eq., then rose and spoke as follows—

Gentlemen of the Board of Councilmen—it seems as but yesterday that i entered upon my official duties as your preciding officer, so rapidly has time passed, and yot a year has fillited away since first we became associated as members of this municipality. The very flattering expression which you have given me this evening in approving my course as Fyour Freedom is truly grailtying to my feelings—more so from the fact that very many of us differ in political sentiment. Although, upon some of the varied subjects brought before the Board we have entertained conflicting opinions, our associations have been of the most agreeable and pleasant nature. Less acrimony than usual has characterized the debates—less personalities have been indulged in—business has been completed and union and harmony have generally prevailed. This to me will be a pleasing raminiscence. We met in a spirit of concord, we have associated together in a spirit of concord, we have associated together in a spirit of concord, we have associated together in a spirit of concord, we have associated together in a spirit of concord, we have associated together in a spirit of concord, we have associated together in a spirit of concord, we have associated together in a spirit of concord, we have associated together in a spirit of concord, we have associated together in a spirit of concord, we have associated together in a spirit of prion, and I congrainlate you, it at you may enjoyidomestic tranquility and quiet from the busy striles which ever surround members of a legislative body. To you (gentlemen, I extend my warmest thanks for your kindness, and the assistance you have so cheerfully rendered me while endeavoring to discharge my duties. The duties of a preciding officer are at all times onerous, and occasionally unpleasant. Believe me, gentlemen retrieng from the Bo

The Trial of Wm. S. Tuckerman at Boston.
[From the Boston Post, Dec. 28.]
This trial was resumed yesterday according to assign-

mett.

Mr. Cooley, for government, stated that he had received notice from defence to prove the existence of the
railroad corporation, previously admitted. He objected
from the time required. The court ruled in favor of the

ceived notice irom desence to prove the existence of the railroad corporation, previously admitted. He objected from the time required. The court ruled in favor of the proof.

John E. Barker, treasurer of the corporation, produced a check for \$5,000 on the Merchants' Bask, and identified the signature of Tuckerman; June 27, 1855, the cash book had a record of receipt of \$5,000 from the Keanebee Railroad Company, and the amount was afterwards charged to the Merchants' Bask; a charge of this sum was made to the account of Tuckerman on the 5th or 6th July; prior to that there was no such entry; the bank book came into possession of the witness on the 4th of July, and it was following the discovery of the record upon the bank book that led to a record of the charge. When Mr. Tuckerman made the came of the charge, when Mr. Tuckerman made the entry he said "I used it," but did not say for what; he wept, and was much affected; there was nothing said to Mr. T. before he made an entry of the charge; subsequently conversed with him about acveral transactions, embracing a number of items that did not appear upon the journal; asked him "why he done set?" calling his attention to a schedule of several items unaccounted for, among which was the matter of the \$8,000; witness produced the schedule, showing an argregate of \$174,480. In reply to his question, he said, "I do not know—the devil mut have got into me!" In his reply he alluded to the whole of his appropriations; at another time Tuckermax named sundry accounts which he said did schuslly stand as they appeared upon the books; the accounts were corrected by charging the defendant with the amount of the differences; these corrections were made in July.

E. H. Severance, bookkeeper at the Merchants' Bank, tenified that \$5,000 were drawn from the bank June 20, by Tuckerman, when a balance atood to the account of the \$1,000 were drawn from the bank June 21,000 were drawn from the bank June 21,000 were drawn from the bank June 22,000 were made in July 2, relative to a note p

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY-THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Reduction of the Rate of Interest by

IMPROVEMENT IN COTTON --- BREADSTUFFS QUIET.

HALIFAX, Jan. 1, 1857. The royal mail steamship Niagara, from Liverpool at P. M. on Saturday the 20th ult., arrived here last night at 11:30 P M. Her dates are three days later than those

The steamship Niagara sailed from here at two o'clock this morning, with a light easterly wind for Boston, where she will be due on Friday evening. Weather

The Nisgara passed the American ships Mehemet, Ste phen Crowell and Pintarch going into Liverpool. Dec. 25, lat. 51, lon. 28, passed steamship Arabia, bound East. The Collins steamship Ericsson arrived at Liverpool on

Friday evening, Dec. 19. The ship Dreadnought arrived at Liverpool also on the

19th uit., bringing one day later news.

The steamer Persta arrived in the Mersey at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th of December. The greatest speed that she attained on her passage was 339 miles in

Af teaming had arrived from the wrocked ship Adriatic, and reported that should the weather keep moderate there was every sign of the ship coming off without

THE CONGRESS OF PARIS.

It was still supposed that the Congress of Paris would assemble before the new year, but nothing official had been stated. Count Walewski, it is said, proposes that some compensation about the given to Russia for the loss of Boigrad; and Russia proposes to accept a piece of land between the River Tulpuk and one of its tributaries. A Paris despatch says that Austria is the only Power that has not yet named a representative to the Congress, but Baron Hubner will probably represent Austria and Baron

GREAT BRITAIN Transports are being taken up to England for reinforce

ments to the Indian expedition against Persia. Eight regiments have orders to be in readiness.

lute are to retur " home in a British ship. From want of time they had to decline invitations to dine with the Geographical society and other public boiles. Three thousand persons visited the Resolute after the Queen left. The Queen sent £100 to be distributed among the crew.

A great meeting had been held at Birmingham to protest

against the continuance of the war income lax. Resolutions were passed that the law in its present form is unjust, oppressive, degrading, and not to be tolerated by a free people. The movement is spreading to other parts of the country.

sidy to the existing transatiantic steamers, and adds that government is about to consider the question of a transstiautic line—a question that has been adjourned so often, and which catastrophes, such as the loss of the steamer Pacific, the City of Philadelphia and the Lyonnais, reuder more than ever indispansable.

SPAIN.

Madrid advides are to the 15th of December. The Madrid Gazette contains an article appointing M

GERMANY. A Berlin letter states that the Frussian note relative to Neofchatel would be read to the Germanic Diet on the Sth of December.

Prussia is making great preparations to move against Switzerland. Considerably more than two army corps,

A Paris despatch says a friendly Power (not named) is understood to have suggested that Switzerland should be

required to accede to Prussia's demand for the release of the Neufohatel prisoners by a cellective note from the Pawers which signed the protocol of London. This

A Sardinian lean of sixty million livres is talked of.

A To Down was colebrated at Milas for the escape of the
King of Naples from assassination. The Austrian Arch-

NAPLES-

Correspondence from Napies contains an account of the trial and last moments of Milans. When asked how long he had contemplated this act, he replied, "Ever since the King perjured himself." On the sanfold his demonstrate or firm. The soldiers of his battalian were deeply moved and some of them wept. Some of the English residents at Naples have presented a letter of congratulation to the

The state of public feelig; is reported to be so bad in

Hungary, that the Austrian heads of departments are to meet in consultation on the subject.

The death of the Snah's young con prevented a six

daya' rejoicing which was to have been held at Teheran, on account of the fail of Heral. The British citizens in Teheran are placed under the protection of the Tarkish

The faiture of Robert Johnson & Co., warehousemen, London, and George Ashworth & Co., manufacturers, Manchester, is announced. The Habilities of the latter

are about £100,000.

The fall of Herat, from Persian sources, is confirmed.

According show the defends to make I son bavely attained. The city was only given up when all hopes of defending it successfully had disappeared. In England a strong feeling got up, inimical to the war with Persia, arising out of this siege. A meeting had been held at Newcastle upon Tyne to denounce the piratical expedition against Persia, and on Friday night bills were posted about London warning soldiers against taking part in the piratical invasion of Persta." Sluly is reported tranquil. Baron Bentovengo is a pri-

coner in the hands of the royal authorities. Many other persons have been captured, and arrive every day in

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market had become decidedly easier, and
the Bank of England had reduced its rates to 6 per cent. The builton in the bank had increased during the week to the extent of £30e,000. Consols for money were shut, on account of the approaching dividend payment. For account they closed on Saturday afternoon, 20th, at 94 a

Mesers. Baring Brothers report the market for Ameri can securities generally unchanged. The chief business transacted being in Illinois Central RR. bonds, of which Freeland's were selling at 99 a 101, and shares at 14 a 15% premium. United States Sixes of 1868 held for 107.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Brokers Circular reports an improved demand for cotton, at an advance of 1s. 8d. per ib., principally on the lower qualities. Fair and midding qualities were stiffer, but not quotably higher. The week's business amounted to 55,860 baies, of which speculators took 9,760 at d exporter 3,460. The sales of Friday were 12,-000 baies, including 3,000 on speculation and for export, the market closing firm and solive at the following quo-tations:—

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. The broker's droular reports to resistant; generally de-pressed. Wheat about 2d. lower per bushel on the week. Flour, little liquiry and prices weak, at a decline of 6d. a.is. Corn dult, and 6d lower. Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co quote as fellows:—Red wheat, 8s. a 8s. 9d.; white, 9s. a 9s. 1; Western canal flour. 50s. 6d. a 5t. 6d.; Battmore and Philadelphia, 51s. a 52s. d.; Onlo, 34s. a 35s.; mixed corn. 32s. 6d.; yellow, 52s. 9d.; white, 34s.

Baitmore and Philadelpha, 31s. a 32s. 6; Onto, 34s. a 35s.; mixed corn 32s. 6; yellow, 32s. 96; white, 34s. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report beef and pork very cull. Bacon heavy. Lard triffing, sales and quotations nominal at 82s. Tallow steady, sales at 59s. 6d. a 63s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The Broker's Circular reports common rotin slightly caster, but quotations unchanged; the sales of the week 4,000 bbis. at 4s. 6d. a 4s. 7d. and 4s. 9d. a 5s. for a better quality, and 7s. a 5s for medium; line rotin selling at 16s. a 18s. od. Nothing doing in surposition or tar. Ashes quiet and unchanged, pots 47s. a 4vs., pearls 59s. a 50s. queroitron bark seeady. Talm oil selling at £45 10s. a £46. Olive oil settive, with an advancing tendency. Galipoli quoted at £57, and Spanish £55 a £56. Lisbon £55 a £56. 3s. Dyewoods unchanged, except for logwood, which was slightly cheaper. Salipetre, 1,000 bags, sold at reduced quotation. Cod oil a large home demand, at £48. Rape oil quel and unchanged. Spirits of turpentine small sales at 48s. a 42s. Tea in improved domand, and large sales making at former rates. Sugar quiet and slightly cheaper. Nothing doing in melassos. Coffee—a limited business at previous rates. Rice steady.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON MARKETS.

Mesars. Baring Bros & &c., report an active demand for Welsh iron, at £7 18s. a £3 for pars, Scoton pic solling at 72s. 6d. a 73s. Sugar slightly lower. Collide stondy. Breadstuffs very duit.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Dec. 20-2 P. M.
The Pertia's news caused an advance in cotton of 1-16 35d. The business to-day is estimated at as much a 25,000 bales, of which speculators took 15,000. The market closed with an active demand. Breadstulls quiet and generally unchanged. Provisions also are unaltered

PASSENGERS PER NIAGARA.

Mr Haigh, lady and child, Mr Bell and son, Messrs, Murray, Robinson, Morrison, Hulbert, Charburn, Gordon, Grower, Backmann, Soar, Frats, Lang, Poane, Aavannagh, Parry, Iswell, Colkuns, Clark, Degrof, Dyson, Lee, Renwood, Dill, and Burrows.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Arrived from New York, 10th December, Constellation and Constantine, at Liverpool; Mossamer and Rocklight, at Gravesend, 18th Dec. Simoon, Ellen Austin, America and Dreadnought, at Liverpool; Marsha's Yinevard, in the Ulyde; 19th, Windsor Forest, Liverpool, from the Clyde; 20th, Thoru-ton, at Liverpool.

m, at Liverpool. Arr from Philadelphia 18th Dec, Saranac, at Liverpool. Arr from Baltimore, 17th Dec, Ann E Hooper, at Live

pool.
Arr from Charleston, 18th Dec. Yennasses, at Liverpool.
Arr from New Oricans, 18th Dec. Minassist and Marathon at Queenatown; 17th, J P Morse, at Liverpool, 19th, Gov Lang don, at do.
Arr from Mobile 18th Dec. May Queen, at Liverpool.
Mid for New York 17th Dec. Agnes Leeds from the Clyde.
Sid for Bawannah 17th Lee, Majestic from Liverpool.
Sid for New Orleans 17th Lee, Majestic from Liverpool.
Sid for New Orleans 17th Dec. Cambria, from Liverpool.
Sid for New Orleans 17th Dec. Cambria, from Liverpool.

Personal Intelligence.

FRANCE.

An editorial in the Motieur on the Neufentel affair had attracted considerable attention. It speaks in harsh terms respecting Swilnerland.

The Prince of Prussia, presently at Paris, is the bearer of an autograph invitation to the Emperor Napoleon to visit Berlin in the spring. It is said the Emperor has accepted the invitation.

A deputation of Molde-Wallachian Boyards in Paris have presented addresses to the Emperor in favor of a union of the Principalities.

Several of the Principalities.

Several of the Prench papers are advocating the establishment of a government line of steamers. The Constitutionnel says the present state of the money market is the sole barrier. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmit to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the artising transmitted to the Principalities. The Siecle proposes a government subsidy to the ar

co. J. D. Tarletinni, P. F. Richards, Henry Graham, L. Rosenstein.—Total, 120.

The New Texas Line of Steamers.—Vaneterbilt In the South.

[From the New Orleans bolta, bec. 24]

We published yesterday the fact that the ateamship banel: Webnir sailed from New York for New Orleans on the 26th inst., and would arrive here about the 37th. The Webnier is the pioneer of the Vanderbilt line between New Orleans and Texas, via Berwick's Bay, and we are informed by W. C. Tempieton, agent of Mr. Vanderbilt, that at e will leave New Orleans for Galveston and Managorda on the Stat inst., and thereafter will run in connection with the Opelousas Railrond from Berwick's Bay. We also learn that the two new steamers now building for the trade may be certainly expected by the middle of February next, when there will be a complete and regular like, which will enable passengers to leare New Orleans at 3 o'clock in the mersing, and pass the bar at Galveston the next morning at daylight, thus saving at least twenty-fourhours in time, assi one hundred and fifty miles of sea travel.

All this looks like work in real carnest, and promises practical results, the value of which, to this city and Texas, can recreely be over-estimated; and it proves, moreover, the justice of all we have said, during the last three months, of Vanderbilt, as an carnest, vigorous and enterprising owner, builder, as it manager of steamships.

We feel assured that our merobants, and all who feel identified by residence or interest with the fortunes of our city, will not fail to give an carnest support to the carnest work of Mr. Vanderbilt, in all steamship enterprise that makes New Orleans its base of operations. The citizens of Texas are fully alive to the importance of the new line just mentioned. A merchant correspondent from indianola writes us—"We here, and all the merchants in Texas, say God speed the enterprise." He says further:—

"The merchants and the planters in the laterior of texas and compatition in steamships.

New Orleans, and the sensing is to drive the spirit of the times is, down with monopoly; and free trade and ample facilities for carrying it on is the watchword, and these we are determined to have.

Hurrah for the Vanderbilt line."

watchword, and these we are determined to have. Hurrah for the Vanderbill tine!"

Legal Intelligence.

Cathedra of the Court of Attala.—The following are the first thirty five causes on the calendar of this Court for the January term ensuing.—I. David Leavitt, receiver, &c. against Rebard M. Blatchford and others. 2. Lewis G. Curtis and others against David Leavitt, receiver, &c. a. Javid Leavitt, receiver, &c. b. Adam Z. Hayver, receiver, &c., against Amedijanen and others. 6. The village of Corning against Qurus D. Sill. 7. Louisa L. Wright, by her next friend, &c., against Froderick S. Talmadge and others. 8. Mosce Reves against John Humphrey, 3d, and others. 9. Benium M. Kemp against Charles Vroomar. 11. Mather Williams against The New York Cantral Rallroad Company, 12. Theo. Sedgwick, executor, &a. against Cornella Aabburner. 13. The Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York, agt. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New York. 16. James J. Hoyt agt. Gerrit L. Martenso. 17. Goode Requa and others agt. Nathaniel H. Holmes. 18. The People, ex rel. Sally Chance, agt. Johns Rallboon. 19. Forest Manice agt. The Hudson River Rallroad Co. 22. Rehard B. Despard agt. Welcome Arnold. 21. D. Forest Manice agt. The Hudson River Rallroad Co. 22. Rehard B. Despard agt. Welcome Arnold. 21. D. Forest Manice agt. The Budson River Rallroad Co. 22. Rehard B. Despard agt. Welcome Arnold. 21. D. Forest Manice agt. The Budson River Rallroad Co. 22. Rehard B. Despard agt. Welcome Arnold. 21. D. Forest Manice agt. The Budson River Rallroad Co. 22. Rehard B. Despard agt. Welcome Arnold. 21. D. Forest Manice agt. The Desper Rallroad Co. 23. Funder Bennet agt. The Curt Sand. 24. Busines Notion agt. The Westorn Rallroad Co. 25. Busines Notion agt. The Newtorn Rallroad Company. 26. Juntes Notion agt. The Westorn Rallroad Company. 26. Juntes Notion agt. The Westorn Rallroad Company. 26. Juntes Notion ag

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON AND KANGAROO.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

SAFETY OF THE HERMANN.

THE ANGLO-PERSIAN WAR. VISIT OF THE QUEEN TO THE RESOLUTE.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN ENTENTE CORDIALE. Interesting Speeches of Dr. Livingston,

the African Traveller. The English Opinion of the Presi-

dent's Wessage. Threatening Aspect of Mairs between

Prussia and Switzerland,

The mail steamship Fulton, Cantain Wotton, arrived at

The steamship Kangaroo arrived at Philadelphia yea-terday. She left Liverpool also on the 17th uit. The Fulton left Havre at 1 P. M., on the 17th, and Coven

cargo, also \$203,700 in specie, consigned as follows:-

The mail steamer Niagara, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 15th uit. By this yes-ol the President's message was received in Eng-

New York on the 29th November, arrived at Cowes on

the night of the 14th uit. The United States mail steamer Hermann, which less Southampton for New York, with the English, French and German mails, on the 3d of December, had put back to

Liverpool had put back to port damaged during the late violent westerly and southwesterly gales, which have been very destructive in their results.

The Pereian government had issued a prociamation recognizing the English declaration of war. The British The quarrel between the Swize government and the King of Prussia is said to have gone so far that the next

step, unless prevented by powerful intervention, case only be actual healiffer.

Great severities are said to be practised on the poprisoners of Neufebatel.

The Russian General Philipson has retaken Soujout Kaleb, after a gallant defence by the Circamians.

At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society of Lon-don on the 18th of December, Dr. Lavingstone was presented with the society's gold medal for his discoveries is Central Africa.

Paron Nathan, the celebrated master of ceremonies a Harrison, the Leeds wigard, has been sentenced to fee

years penal servitude for bigamy. The murderer of Cope, in London, Robert Marley, w hung at the Old Balley on December 15.

The Congress of Paris with the second planipoles was to meet between the 25th and the 25th of De-cember. It was believed that everything would be arranged beforehand on the Bolgrad and late of Serpout

Milano, the soldier who attempted to assassinate the King of Napics, was banged on the morning of the 13th of December.

Berlin letters assert that the marriage of Prince Frederick William of Prussia is to take place on the Sist of November next, the day which the Princess Royal of England completes her 17th year.

The Duke of Ossuna, charged with a diplomatic mis extraordicary from Spain, arrived at St. Petersburg on

The Gateshead Observer, (Eug.) says:-

The Gateshead Observer, (Eng.) rays:—

We have great pleasure in announcing that our ingenious and enterprising townsman, Mr. Newall, is congaged in the manufacture of the triegraphic cable which is destined to range the Atlantic Ocean, and to bring the Old and New World within monetary intercourse of caols other. We understand that Mr. Newall is under a contract to complete his portion of this autonishing cable (altogether of scarcely less than 1,600 miles in length) in the course of the ensuing summer. Kupor & Co., of Lendon, are to make one half of the cable, and Mr. Newall, of Gateshead, the other. It may against the reader to a lair conception of the immensity of the task if we state that our ingenious neighbor will have to twist strands of wire, as an outer protection of the electric line itself, 25,000 miles in length—or long enough to go round the whole cartis—and leave a sufficient length of wire for Archimedes to swing it round his head with, if he had but that standing point which he coveted for his experiments.

A letter from Sersjevo, of the 13th of Nevember, in the Moniteur, says:—

Mehemet Reschid Pasha, the new Governor General of the province of Bosnia, has arrived, and taken possession of his post. His predecessor, Kurschid Pasha, named Governor of the province of Monastir, left two days after for his new residence. The firman nominating the new Governor has been read publicly, in presence of the Pasha, the General commanding the military division, the members of the Grand Council of the province, and the superior officer of the garrison. After the document had been read, Mehemet Reschid Pasha, addressing the Inhabitants who were present in great number at the correspond, exhorted Musculmans and Christians to treat each other as brothers and as members of the same halfly, declaring that such was the will of the Suitan, who considered all his subjects as called on equally to participate in the benefits of his reforms. The Pasha added that he would cause that with to be respected, by himself setting the first example of tolerance. These words produced a marked impression, and augur well for the alculation of the new Governor.

Advices from Madrid are to the 12th utt.—

Advices from Madrid are to the 12th ult:-The Bishops of Orenze and Almeria presented an address to the Queen, in which they express their gratitude for the benefits she has conferred on the Church of Spain, which they say always was, and ever will be, the firm est rampart of the Spanish throne and of the Cathode nation confided by Providence to the royal solicitude. The Berlin correspondent of the London Times, writing

The Berlin correspondent of the Lendon Times, writing on 14th tilt, says:—

As yet England has done nothing nationally to vindicate her position as the home and fouter mother of the Angle-Sayon language and literature, and in that, which we are continuing to postpone doing, we shall soon and our counts in the United States anticipating us, and taking the glory to themselves of cherishing and cultivating the English language and literature more than the English themselves do. They already understand and approximation than the English themselves do. They already understand and approximation than the English themselves do. They already understand and approximation of the same much better than the Britishers, and even the Germans boat the same, and pretend to a sort of vested interest of fellow-country-manship in our great pool.

The London Times of December 17, says:—

The letters from the Capp gester lay brought mainfac-

The screw steamer Canadias, in going into the Riviem head Graving Dock this afternoon, name into collision with the railway steamer Non, striking on her stern star board side, severely damaging her. She had the passessers per railway on board. They were as once landed fortunately without injusy, and transferred to another steamer, and the Nun was hauled into the graving dock.

stemmer, and the Nun was handed into the graving deek.

The English Parliamant was further prerequed, on the
leth sit, by Bayal Commission, until Tueeday, the 3d of
February next, then to meet for the despatch of business.

The navigation of the Balife was re-opened on the 14th d December, and several ships reseased from the toe.

The English funds remained unaffected by the great heaviness on the Paris Bourse, and closed on the 18th of December at a recovery of one sighth per cent. Bank stock left of at 216 to 218; new 3 per cents at 93% to 94; exchequer bonds, 93% to 93%; lodia bonds, 2s. dis to 2s. prem.; exchequer bills, 4s. to 7s. prem Foreign securities were steady, with a mederate amount of business. The French 3 per cense

Now, horse flesh is dear for an hour, and punch as plenty as water. Oysters in thousands pass down the throats of the hungry, and champagne follows them in a foaming flood. Now hoops in the drawing room keep at a distance those visiters who would be happy to get nearer, and smiles and kind inquiries, and the last opera, and the last wedding, form the staple of the conversation. Off speeds Young America to the next place on his list (hundreds to be visited before night), with his clean kids and hair smoothed fast with bandoline, while the gray haired fathers move slowly round

among the friends of their youth, to talk over old times, when they were clerks together, and slept in the store under the counter, and took their meals with their masters' families up stairs. "Glorious old times! Then a man's word was his bond, sir, and the Government House was down by the Bowling Green, and some of the shot of the Asia were sticking in the walls of the houses, and good old Bishop Moore was alive and Puseyites were scarce, and the pond in Canal street was not filled up, and there was excellent skating, on real Holland skates, and people sailed over to Breukelyne in pettiaugars, and we bought our drinking water by the pailful, and it came from Jerolemus's tea water pump, and doctors knew something and their bills were mode-rate, and old Mrs. Glasse helped many children into the world, and they grew up healthy and economical, and there was only one bank in the city, and it was not every man that could get a discount. Glorious times those! No boards of brokers, no

ocean; no swindles, no insanity, and but few law-yers. No, no, indeed. But we had quite forgotten that we were taking up your time. Happy New Year to you all. Good morning." To some of our readers the day may not be so joyful. Me mories may cluster around these kalends which may not be welcome. We must use all our philosophy, and be as happy as we can. We all grow older. Who can help that? The French proverb is the best consolation we can offer those who regard New Year's day only as a milestone on life's

railroads to the moon, or iron cables laid across the

journey:--Nous avons tous les ans douze mois.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS. BOARD OF ALDERMEN.
MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF 1856—THE
PRESIDENT'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

The President, J. O. Barker, in the chair. This Board met at 2 o'clock yesterday, for the purpose of passing upon the unfinished business of the session Several unimportant papers were disposed of. The re-port of the committee concurring with the Councilmen, to advertise for a market site between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets was brought up and concurred in by a vote of 15 to 4.

to advertise for a market site between Fouriconth and Fortiets streets was brought up and concurred in by a vote of 13 to 4.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

To furnish a new body to carriage of Hose Company 30; to refund \$346 tax paid in error by Joan Hecker; to build a new house for Hose Company 58; to confirm sundry assessments for grading and sewering; to allow all hook and ladder companies the additional men.

Alderman Tourer moved that intriber business be suspended by Lis Board: R would be to the interest of the city if they now adjourned.

This was test by a vote of 11 to 7.

During the course of a long and uninteresting session there was nothing done but routine business; several ineffectual edorts were made to suspend the order of business, with a view to proceed to pay the usual compiment to the retiring President. The motion was on each occasion opposed without much apparent reason. At length Alderman Tucker renewed the motion to suspend business, which was a an lost by a vote of 10 to 7. COMPLIMENT TO D. T. VALENTINE, CLEEK OF THE HOARD, HE ASSILANIS, AD THE REPORTERS OF THE PRESS.

Alderman VOORDIS proposed the following resolution, which was unantimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be tendered to David T. Valentine, Eq., Cleek, Jos. B. Young Deputy, Beeves E. Selmes and Alfred Cooper, Assistant Cleeks, for their faithfulness of the form the resolution, the first them to the confidence and existent of the members of the Foard. This Board shan tender the

tion over the long since deceased enember of the Third ward, whose chair has been vacant for many months part. He then continued to read a homily on the duties of aldermen—those who were present and those who

past. He then continued to read a homily on the duties of aldermen—those who were present and those who were to come

The vote having been put by Mr. Valentine, the Clerk, was unanimously adopted.

The Parsinery then responded. He said:—Gentlemen of the Beard of Aldermen—It is now one year since we were duty organised, and you then conterred upon me for a second term the honor of presiding over your deliberations, and conducting the preceedings of the Beard. I received that renewed mark of your enterm and confidence with a determination to discharge the duties in a mastner that I might morit your constituted approbation. To us have been committed great and important trusts. The legislation required for the varied interests of this grest commercial emperium have at your hands received a careful consideration. And it becomes me here to say that in sill the discussions attendant thereup in, amid the differences of opinion, order and decorum has prevailed; and a desire has been manifested to arrive at such conclusions as would add to the general prosperity of our city and tend to the public good. To the Beard—to each member thereof—I return my thanks for the complimentary resolutions adopted by you this evening, and I shall ever bear in mind the continued respect and courtssy shown to me individually, as well as in my official position. Gentlemen, we have been spared to separate in health; but the emblems of mourning which surround the chambers of this Board continually remind, us of the vacant seat of one of our number. Of the late Alderman Samuel H. Moser I could say much that was good, generous and mobile but, at this time, and on this cocasion, I need not say more than that he lived an honest man—" he has walked the path of life"—that such of you, who are permitted to walk on in that path, may enjoy many years of health, happiness and proceedings and efficient efficer. I willingly add my testimony to the merited praise that has been besto wed on him. To him I return my thanks for the willing and the members of The vote baving been put by Mr. Valentine, the Clerk,

The Board then adjourned sine die BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

TWO VETO'S FROM THE MAYOR—ONE RELATIVE TO GRADING PEARL STREET AND THE OTHER ON THE TAX LEVY BILL FOR 1857. vening-Benjamin F. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the

the resolution to give the Street Commissioner power to employ a surveyor to make surveys of proposed new grades in Pearl street, was read:

Mayon's Office, New York, Dec. 31, 1826.

To the Honoranic via Board of Counciller—I return without approval the resolution to give the htreet Commissioner power to employ a surveyor to make surveys of proposed new grades "in Pearl street, and all the streets that intersect the Bowery extension, and that the expense be taken from the appropriation for street openings." The onormous bills which that Department has recently allowed for the services of surveyors, in the matter of street improvements and repairs, render it, in my juagment, exceedingly impolitic to infrust it with such an unlimited discretion in that direction. In a recent case velocal by me \$75.88 was allowed for the services of a surveyor, who, according to the admission of the contractor since, was at the work four times, for a period of about one lour each, which is at he ratio of nearly twenty dollars an hour, or two lumited dollars per day. How much would be taken from the treasury under this resolution, at this rate, is fearful to contemplate.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The reader then read the subjoined veto from Mayor Weed on the tax Tery bill of 1867.

Wood on the tax Tory bill of 1867.

Mayon's Orricz, New Yong, Dec. 31, 1866.

To the Hoxonama the Boand of Consenses—I return berewith the ordinance to raise money by lax for the support of government for 1855—commonly known as the tax levs—without approval. My principal reason for this course is the coursely by the Common County to include a

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OPPOSITION TO THE WAR WITH PERSIA

the Bank of England. Consols for Account, 94 a 94 I-8.

Company.

Samuel Hooper was called to testify to confessions of Tuckerman.

Mr. Chosic objected, unless the evidence of inducement to the confession was allowed to be put in. The court roled that it might.

Mr. Hooper testified that Mr. Reed came to him with Tuckerman, and urged him to tell the whole story, that he might interpose to prevent his arrest; interrupted Mr. Reed, telling him that as one of the directors only, he had no power to interfere. Tuckerman was excited, and for half an hour ant wringing his hands and declining to make confessions; said little to him, but assured him that he would de whatever was in his power, and what he had a right to do; upon his stating that he had the data, told him to write out the account, and if for proved to be correct, would do what he could for him; if correct, the directors would be more lenient, but could make no promises.

The question in relation to the language, the effect and meaning, was put to the witness in a great variety of forms, sometimes objected to, and ruled out, but generally answered in the language that he "would do whatever was in his power and had a right to do."

This language and its effect was made a subject of argument by Mr. Bolles for defence, and by Mr. Dooley for government, the first contending that it was tee mature of an inducement to confess, holding out all that a prudent men could do, without subjecting himself so a charge of compounding a felony, and Mr. Cooley covending as errorestly that Mr. Hooper designed no such thing, as evidenced by his language, that he could inske no promisor.

At this stage of the case the court of journed.